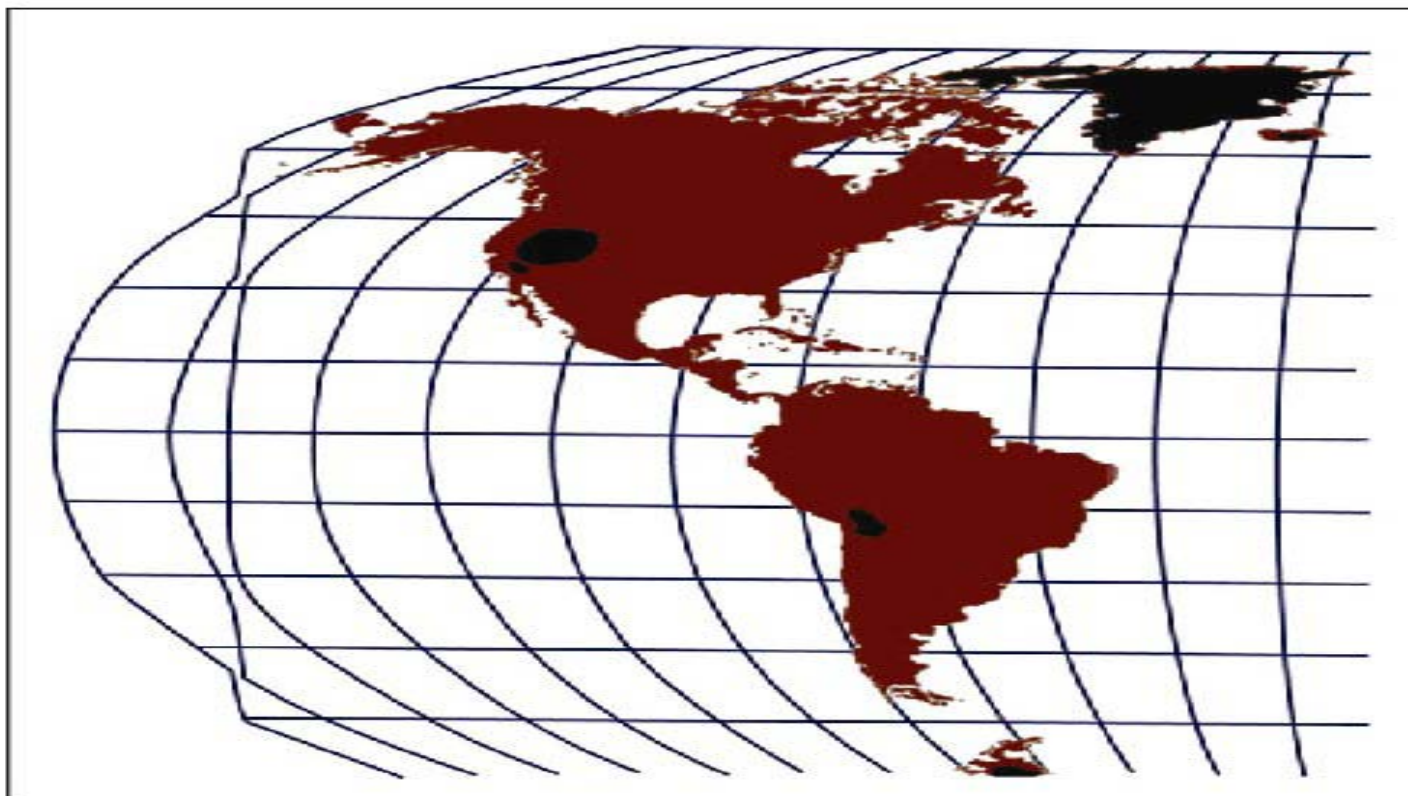


BASELINE 2000 BACKGROUND REPORT

THE STATUS OF INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT AS AN INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE

SECOND ITERATION – 26 AUGUST 2002

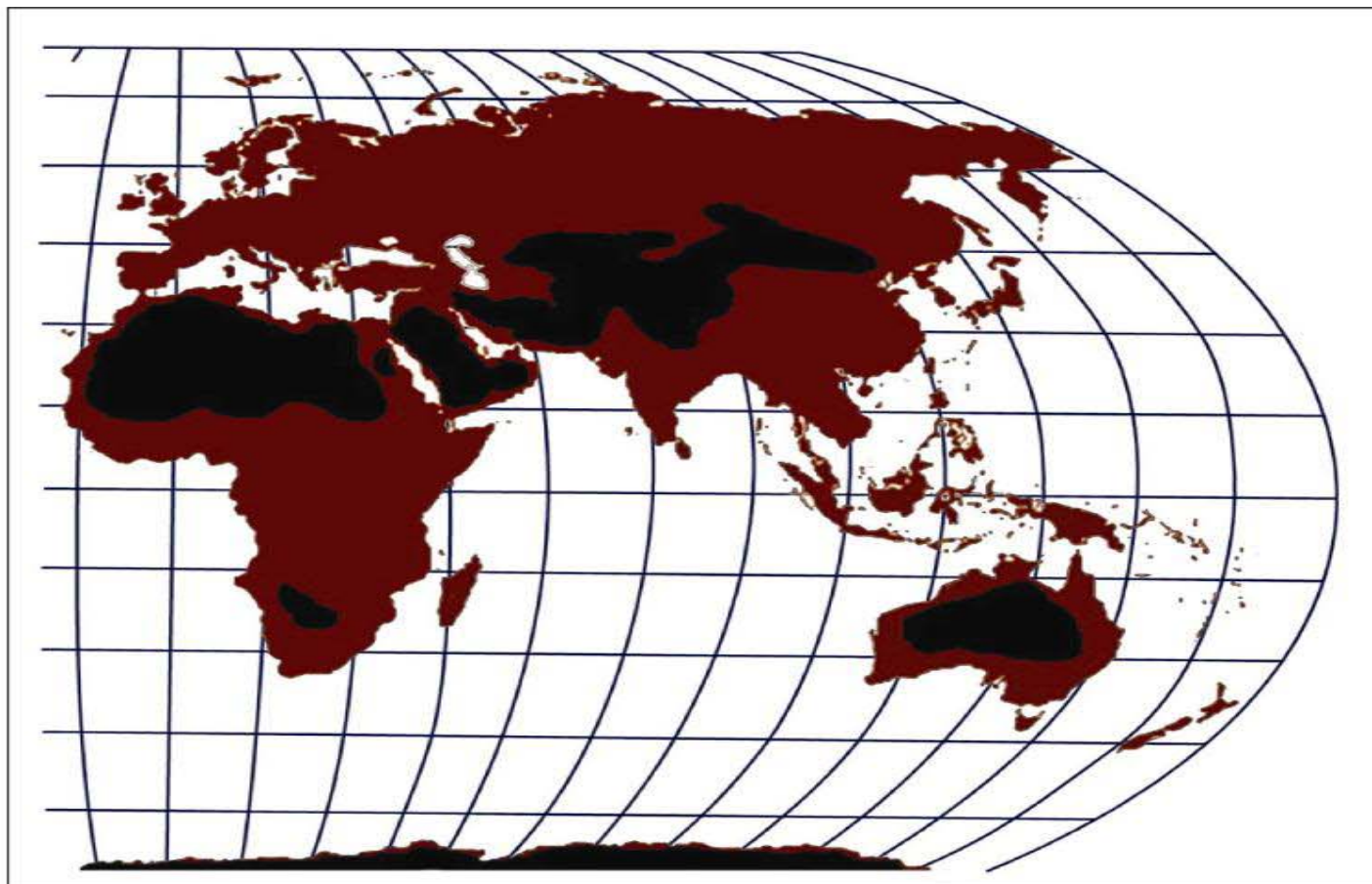


BROWN AREA INDICATES THE EXTREME LANDWARD
BOUNDARIES OF THE WORLD'S COASTAL ZONE

BASELINE 2000 BACKGROUND REPORT

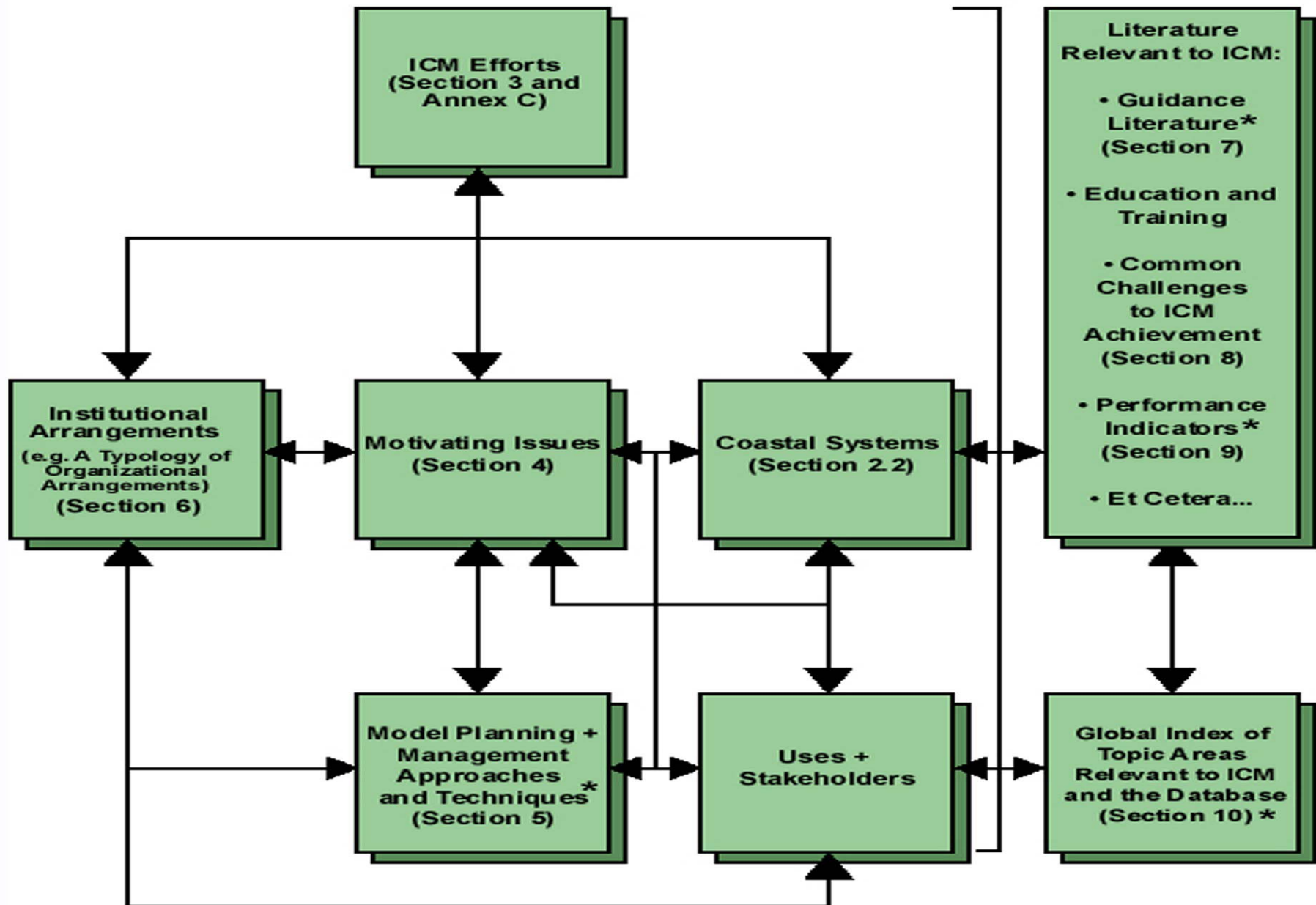
THE STATUS OF INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT AS AN INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE

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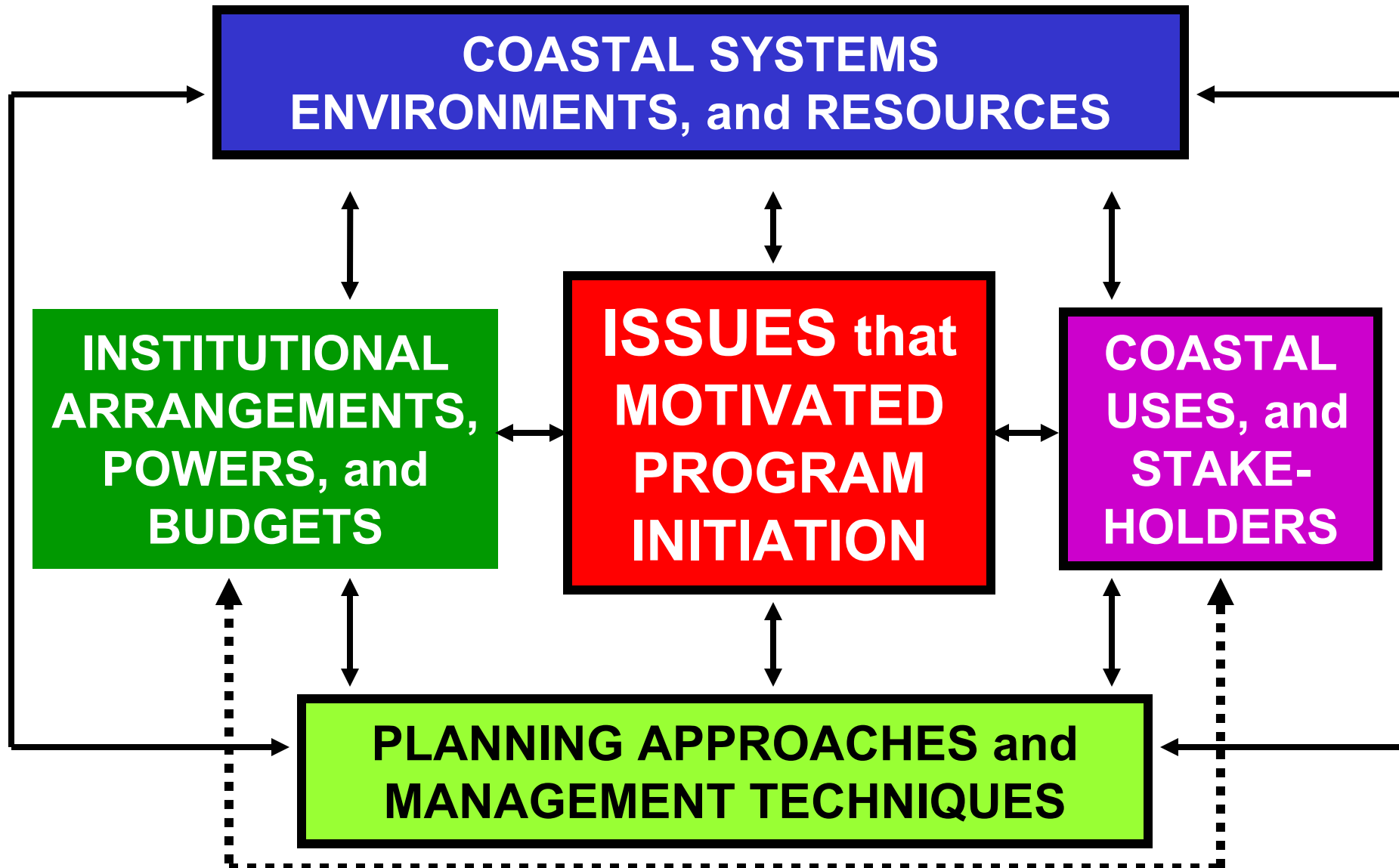


**BROWN AREA INDICATES THE EXTREME LANDWARD
BOUNDARIES OF THE WORLD'S COASTAL ZONE**

1. Baseline 2000's Organizing Frameworks for Information Exchange



2. Elements Involved in Managing Coastal Resources and Environments



3. THIRTEEN SYSTEMS that INFLUENCE COASTAL MANAGEMENT

LARGE SCALE GEOMORPHIC SYSTEMS

LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEMS (LMEs)

ENCLOSED COASTAL WATER BODIES (ECWBs)

COASTAL WATERSHEDS (PARTICULARLY ECWBs)

CIRCULATION SYSTEMS of ECWBs

GROUND WATER SYSTEMS (AQUIFERS)

CORAL REEF and LAGOON SYSTEMS

LONGSHORE CIRCULATION CELLS

POPULATIONS of VALUED SPECIES

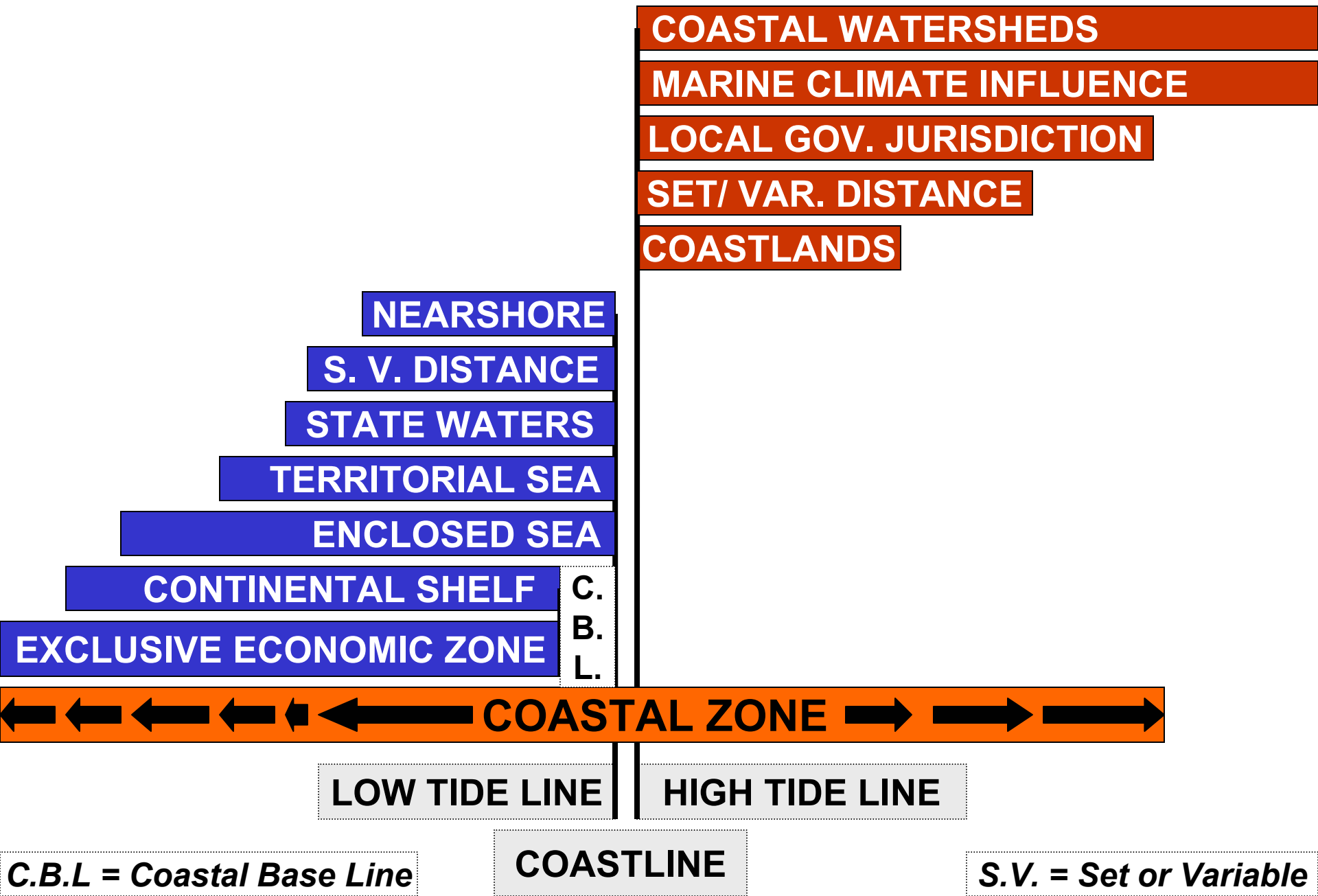
COASTAL HABITATS

VIEWSHEDS

PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE COAST

PUBLIC SERVICE SYSTEMS

4. Types of Coastal Areas and Zones



5A. ICM Efforts and Composition

A. NATIONS + SEMI-SOVEREIGN STATES (S.S.S.)

A. NATIONS + SEMI-SOVEREIGN STATES (S.S.S.)	
A.1. SOVEREIGN NATIONS THAT BORDER ON AN OCEANIC COAST	152
A.2. SOVEREIGN NATIONS THAT BORDER ON A LAKE OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OR LAND-LOCKED SEA + THAT <u>DO NOT</u> BORDER ON AN OCEANIC COAST (e.g. Bolivia, Chad, Kazakhstan, Paraguay)	21
A.3. COASTAL SEMI-SOVEREIGN STATES (Self-governing except national defense, foreign relations and development assistance) (e.g. Aruba, Bermuda, Cook Islands, Jersey, and Guam).	27
A.4. COASTAL TERRITORIES WITH LIMITED SELF-GOVERNANCE (e.g. Anguilla, Christmas Island, Mayotte, Montserrat, Norfolk Island, and Tokelau)	8
TOTAL	208
B. NATIONS + S.S.S.s WITH EFFORTS	
B.1. COASTAL NATIONS + NATIONS +/-or BORDERING INTERNATIONAL LAKES + S.S.S.s THAT HAVE, OR HAVE HAD, ONE or MORE ICM EFFORTS at the NATIONAL +/-or SUB-NATIONAL LEVELS	134
B.2. DEVELOPING NATIONS and SEMI-SOVEREIGN STATES THAT HAVE, OR HAVE HAD, ONE or MORE ICM EFFORTS	99

B. NATIONS + S.S.S.s WITH EFFORTS

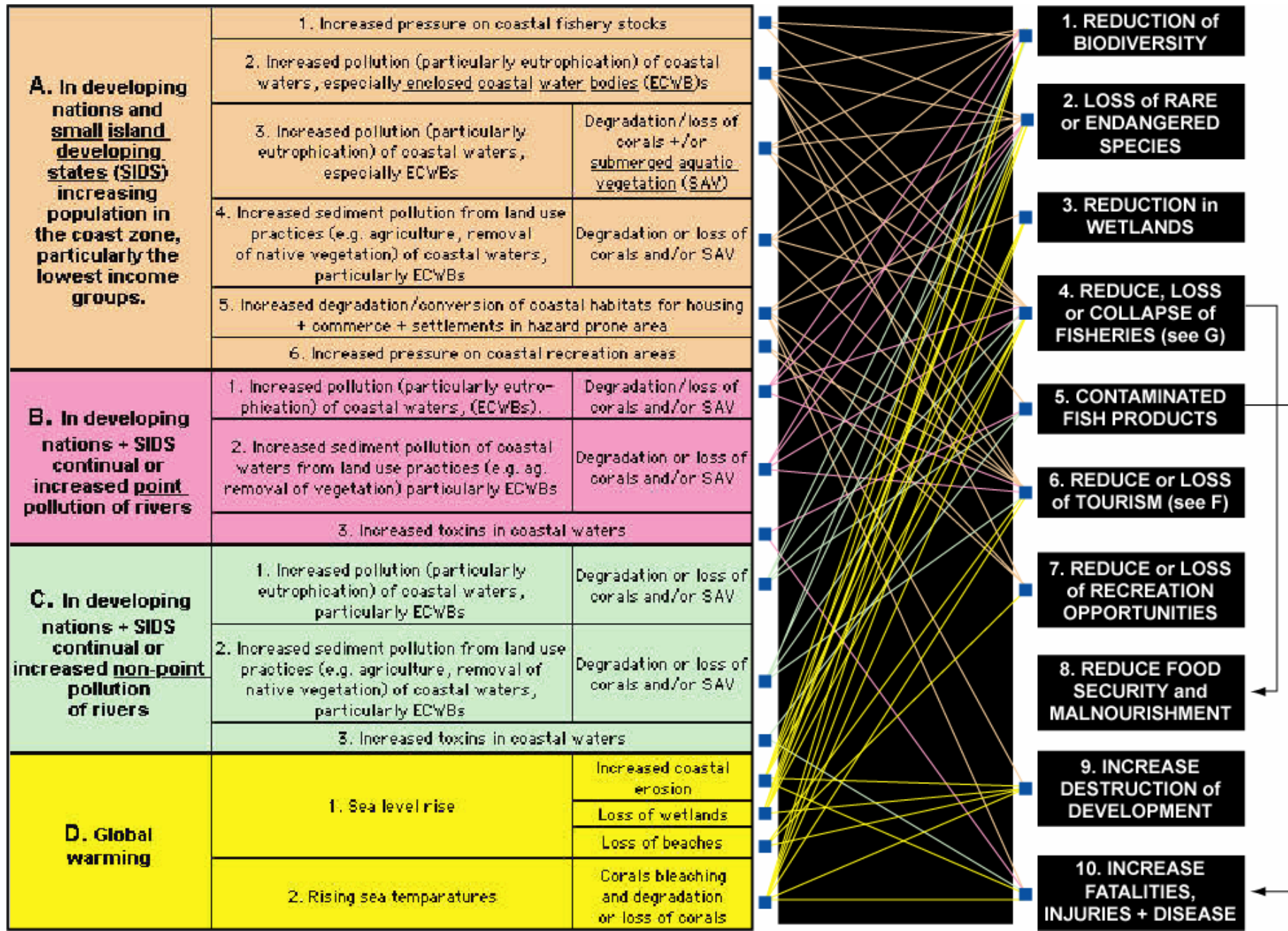
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5B. ICM Efforts and Composition

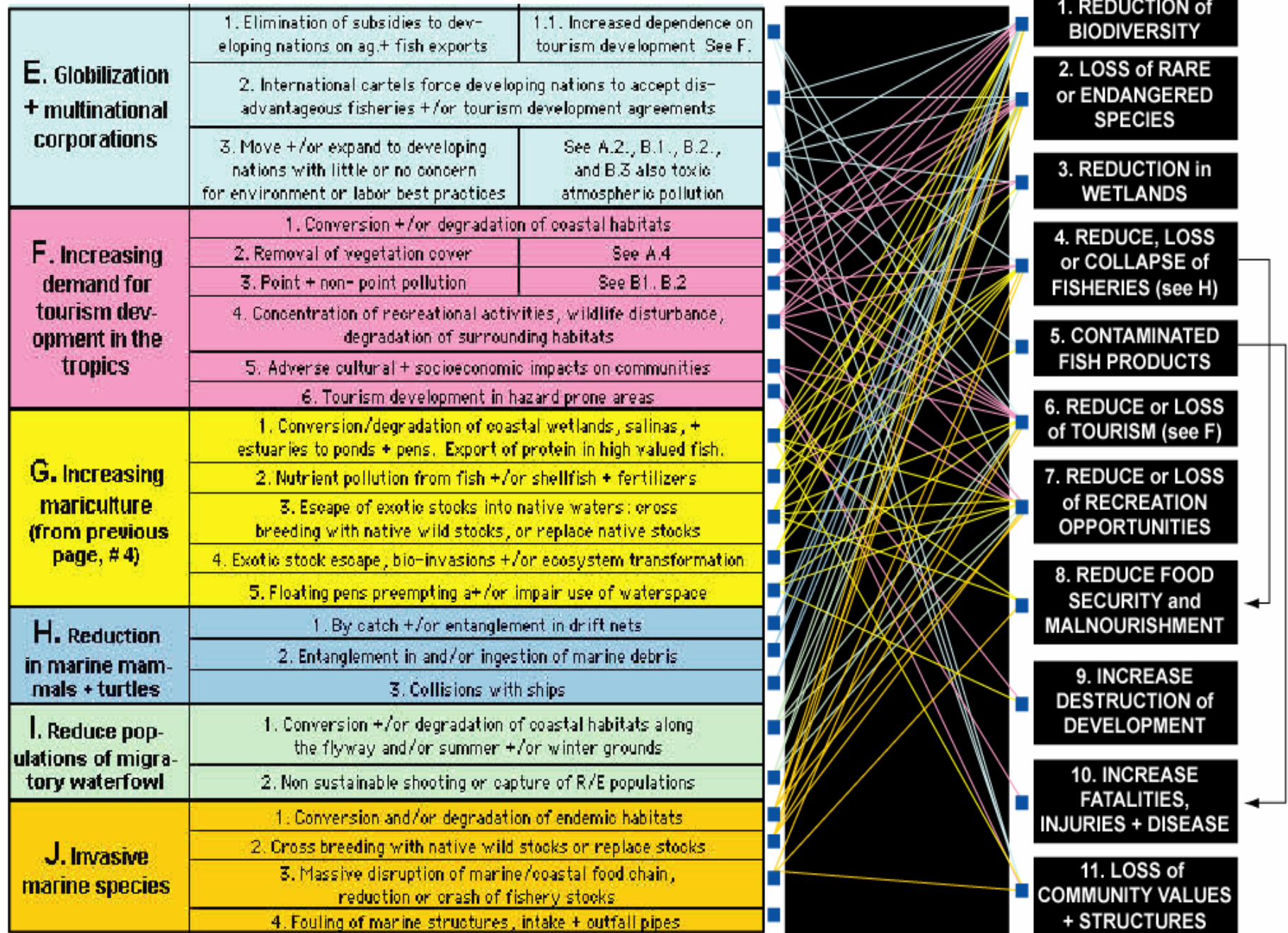
C. INTERNATIONAL ICM EFFORTS	76
> EFFORTS THAT FOCUS ON ENCLOSED COASTAL SEAS	22
> EFFORTS THAT FOCUS ON LARGE MARINE OFFSHORE CURRENTS	7
> EFFORTS FOCUS ON ENCLOSED OR SEMI-ENCLOSED BAYS, GULF, OR ESTUARIES	9
> EFFORTS THAT FOCUS ON LAKES OF INT. IMPORTANCE OR LAND LOCKED SEAS	8
D. ICM EFFORTS at NATIONAL & SUB-NATIONAL LEVELS	622
> EFFORTS AT THE NATION-WIDE or SSS-WIDE LEVEL	140
> EFFORTS AT THE SUB-NATIONAL or SUB-SSS WIDE LEVEL	481
> NATIONAL and SUB-NATIONAL EFFORTS in DEV. NATIONS, SSS, and TERRITORIES	284
> EFFORTS THAT FOCUS ON ESTUARIES, BAY, OR LAGOONS	215
> EFFORTS THAT FOCUS ON INTERNATIONAL LAKES OR LAND-LOCKED SEAS	24
> NUMBER OF EFFORTS THAT FOCUS ON OFFSHORE ECOSYSTEMS (e.g. LME's)	25
> NUMBER OF EFFORTS THAT FOCUS ON CORAL SYSTEMS	16
> NUMBER OF EFFORTS ON RELATIVELY SMALL ISLANDS	99
> NUMBER OF EFFORTS IN THE TROPICS	208
INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL & SUB-NATIONAL EFFORTS	698

SSS = Semi-sovereign states. LME = Large Marine Ecosystems.

8A. Major Coastal and Marine Issues over Next 10 Years



8B. Major Coastal and Marine Issues over Next 10 Years



9. Types of ICM Efforts Based on Regulatory + Planning Areas

	1 Integrated Direct Regulation Only	2 Integrated Planning and Direct Regulation	3 Integrated Planning and Indirect Regulation	4 Integrated Planning Only
A Interior Coastlands (Beyond 200 m.)				Costa Rica Israel Maine Michigan Minnesota S.F.B.C.D.C. S. Carolina Washington Wisconsin ↓ Great Barrier Reef
B Immediate Coastland Shorelands (Beyond 200 m.)	↑ Spain Turkey	↑ Costa Rica	↑ Connecticut Florida Massachusetts	↑ Brazil Gulf of Maine Mediterranean Sea Priority Action Plans (P.A.P.) Venice Lagoon
C Coastline (Between Tides)		↑ Israel Maine Michigan Minnesota S.F.B.C.D.C. S. Carolina Washington Wisconsin ↓	↑ Bulgaria California Cape Cod Danube Delta Delaware Denmark Praser Estuary Louisiana Maryland N. Carolina New Jersey Oman Oregon Rhode Island Sri Lanka ↓	↑ Baltic Sea North Sea Regional Seas (Non P.A.P.) Wadden Sea ↓
D Coastal Waters (Below Low Tide- Seaward)	↓	↓ Great Barrier Reef Netherlands ↓	↓	↓

10. ICM Planning and Management Options

OPTION A

Comprehensive environmental planning +/- Comprehensive planning



Broad scope sectoral planning

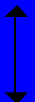


Typical sectoral planning and management

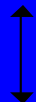
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OPTION B

Comprehensive environmental planning +/- Comprehensive planning with a distinct ICZM component



Broad scope sectoral planning



Typical sectoral planning and management

<2>

Integrated Coastal Zone Management Program

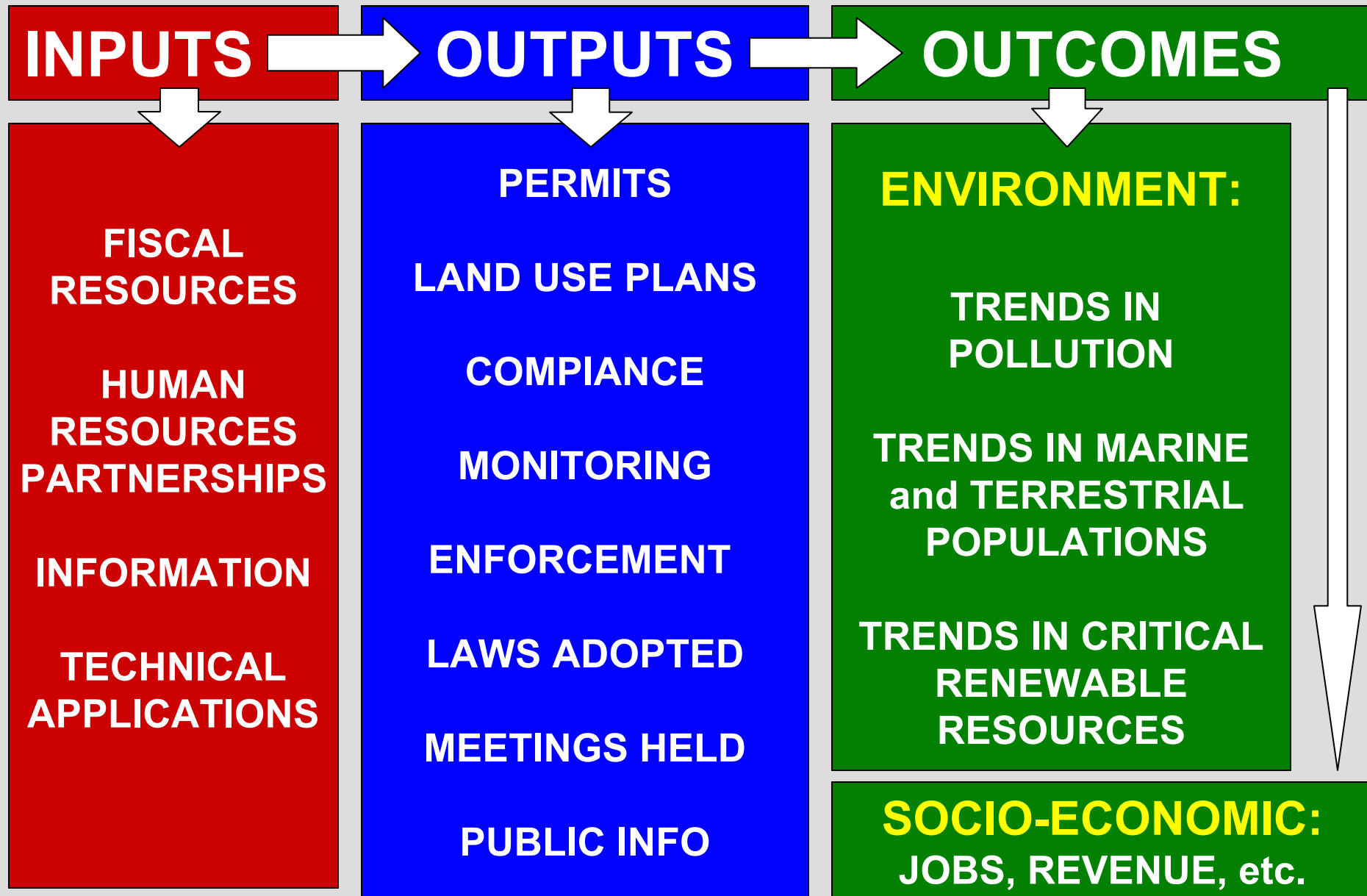


Broad scope sectoral planning

Typical sectoral planning and management

OPTION C

11. Program Evaluation Components



12A. Common Challenges to ICM in All Nations

INFORMATION AND PREDICATABILIY

- Limited ability to model complex systems for adequate predictions + impact assessment. Absence of base line and time-series data

COSTS and BENEFITS and INCIDENCE AMONG STAKEHOLDERS

- The tragedy of the commons”.
- Placing socioeconomic values on not-directly measurable environmental conditions and qualities.
- The incidence and the relative significance of impacts among different stakeholders. An environmental program’s relatively low benefits usually spread broadly – difficult to form and maintain support constituencies.
- Disparity in the flow in the appearance of costs versus benefits.
- Elected governments’ interest in costs and benefits limited to the term in office.
- The political priority and attention given to programs which are perceived to have both greater and more direct, significant socioeconomic net benefits. Lower priority given to environmental programs in respect to budgets and powers

INSTITUTIONAL and LEGAL ARRANGEMENTS

- Vague and/or conflicting language in laws, decrees, and regulations.
- Laws + regulations have inadequate powers + budgets provisions for implementation.
- ICM institutional arrangement, powers, and budget inadequate to from effective horizontal and vertical integration among existing units of government and NGOs.

12B. Common Challenges to ICM in all Coastal Nations

INSTITUTIONAL and LEGAL ARRANGEMENTS

- **Limited experience with cross-sectoral integration arrangements.**
- **Heavy reliance on command and control for program implementation.**
- **The boundaries of local, regional, and sub-national jurisdictions fragment the boundaries of coastal systems.**
- **Inadequate annual budget, particularly in comparison to other programs.**
- **Laws to protect private property rights constrain planning and implementation options.**
- **Lower levels of government oppose the loss or diminution of powers to higher levels of government in which the ICM program is located.**
- **Government units at same level oppose loss or diminution to the ICM program**

DISTRIBUTION and ACCESS to POWER

- **Pro development institutions and groups have greater access to policy makers than pro conservation institutions and groups.**
- **Pro development institutions and groups usually dominate in public foras.**
- **Laws, administrative procedures, and costs deter public interest groups from taking action to enforce environmental laws**

13. Major ICM Programs in the U.S.

1. CZMA / NOAA: STATE + TERRITORY CZM PROGRAMS (34)

**FEDERAL GRANTS
for PROGRAM
DEVELOPMENT +
IMPLEMENTATION**

**APPROVAL of
STATE PROGRAM
by SECRETARY
of COMMERCE**

**FEDERAL
ACTIONS MUST BE
CONSISTENT with
STATE PROGRAM**

2. CZMA / NOAA: ESTUARY RESERVES PROGRAM (25 RESEARCH RESERVES in 22 STATES and TERRITORIES)

3. MSA / NOAA: MARINE SANCTUARIES PROGRAM (13 RESERVES in 10 STATES and TERRITORIES)

4. NCWA / EPA: NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM (31 NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAMS in 14 STATES and TERRITORIES)